

## Comparative adjectives

We use the comparative form of adjectives to show the differences and similarities between two people or two objects. For adjectives of one syllable, we add *-er* to the adjective and the word *than*. If the adjective ends in *-y*, we change it to *i* and add *-er*.

*The cat is smaller than the dog.*

*This task is easier than the last one.*

For most other adjectives of two syllables and for all adjectives of three syllables or more we use *more + adjective + than*.

*The computer is more modern than the TV.*

*Suspense stories are more interesting than romance stories.*

For the adjectives *good* and *bad* we use *better* and *worse* respectively.

*Dracula is better than Frankenstein.*

*Frankenstein is worse than Dracula.*

### Task 1: Underline the correct option to complete each sentence.

1. Dracula is more intelligent *than* / *that* Frankenstein's monster.
2. Winter is *cold* / *colder* than summer.
3. A castle is *bigger* / *more big* than a house.
4. Suspense stories make me *most* / *more* nervous than fantasy stories.

### Task 2: Complete the text with the correct comparative form of the adjectives in parentheses.

I have two very good friends, Sam and Lourdes, and they are totally different. For example, Sam is much (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) than Lourdes and he's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (thin), too.

He's also (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (energetic) and plays a lot of sports. Lourdes is (4) \_\_\_\_\_

(musical) than Sam—in fact, she's generally (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (artistic). Her hair is

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than Sam's, and a lot (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (curly) and she's

(8) \_\_\_\_\_ (interested) in clothes and fashion. I don't think one is (9) \_\_\_\_\_

(intelligent) than the other; they are both clever and very nice people.